GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2932
ANSWERED ON:11.05.2016
2G Ethanol Plant
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Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has recently inaugurated the country's first second-Generation (2G) Ethanol plant at Kashipur in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof along with the technology used therein;

(c) Whether the aforesaid technology is suited for both Indian and global needs and will establish the country as a major global technology provider besides effecting considerable savings in import of crude oil;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) Whether the aforesaid technology is capable of converting all types of agricultural residues to ethanol in less than 24 hours, with optimum product yields: and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and the manner in which it will prove beneficial for the agriculture and other sectors:

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES
(Y.S. CHOWDARY)

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(???. ??. ?????)

(a) Yes, Madam. The Government has inaugurated the country's first 2 G ethanol plant at Kashipur in Uttarakhand on 22nd April, 2016.

(b) India first cellulosic alcohol technology demonstration plant developed through indigenous technology with capacity of 10 ton per day. The demonstration plant for converting Ethanol from lignocellulosic biomass is supported by Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. This feedstock independent technology is developed by DBT-ICT Centre for Energy Biosciences, ICT Mumbai. The salient features of this technology are as below:
â€¢ Fastest conversion of any feedstock to alcohol in less than 24 hours
â€¢ Lowest capital expenditure on plant and machinery
â€¢ Technology components patented worldwide
â€¢ Designed as a fully automated continuous flow plant
â€¢ Scalable to 100 ton/day to 500 ton/day processing capacity
â€¢ Sugars produced can also be used for making various 'green' chemicals

(c & d) Yes, this technology is suited for both indigenous and global needs and designed for conversion of all agricultural residues to fuel alcohol.

(e) This technology is capable of converting all agricultural residues to ethanol in less than 24 h with optimum product yields. The agricultural residues include − bagasse; rice straw; wheat straw; bamboo; cotton stalk; corn stover; wood chips, palm empty fruit bunch, etc.

(f) The technology can utilize multiple feedstock surplus available round the year. The ethanol produce from agricultural residues can be utilized for blending with Petrol/gasoline hence will prove beneficial for the agricultural and other sectors.
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